FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

he stock market was somewhat unsettled, but on the ple steady this morning, Cleveland and Pittsburg ex-sed, which was weak under heavy sales, the price ning to St. After noon, however, the speculative ng became stronger, and prices improved accord-. At the open beard at ten o'clock Erie sold at New York Central 96%, Michigan Southern 75%, pland and Pittsburg 89%, Rock Island 107%, Northern 36%. Ohio and Mississippi certificates 23%, ylkill Coal 13%. At the first regular board Erie Sohuyikili Coal 13%. At the first regular board Eric alone was strong, closing % higher than at the second board yesterday. New York Contral was % lower, Reading %, Michigan Southern %, Northwestern %, preferred %, Rock Island 3%, Fort Wayne %, Ohio and Mississippi cartificates %, Quick-silver %. Cleveland and Pittsburg and Cleveland and do were the weakest of all, the former being 3% wer and the latter 2½. Government securities were ilst and steady, excepting coupon sixes of 1881, which are ½ lower, and seven-thirty notes of the second

At the open board at one o'clock Cleveland and Pitts-

The gold market was firm, and loans were generally made by the lender paying two per cent interest on the currency advanced. The opening price was 146½, followed by a decline of ½ and a subsequent advance to lower the property of the prop

Foreign exchange is firm, and very few mercantile or Southern bankers' bills, drawn against cotton, are offered in the market. Prime commercial bills sold at 100 net this morning, and the leading bankers demanded 109½ for their sixty days bills on England and 110½ a ½ at short sight. Some transactions were, however, reported at 109½ for bankers' bills and 108½ a ½ for commercial. Money was in good supply, and the wants of the Stock Exchange were promptly met at seven per cent, while in a few exceptional cases large amounts were loaned at six. The Sub-Treasury here and the Sub-Treasures elsewhere are disbursing freely on account of the interest on the second series of the saven block and the sub-Treasures elsewhere are disbursing freely on account of the interest on the second series of the saven block and the saven elsewhere are disbursing freely on account of the interest on the second series of the seven-thirty loan and otherthe volume of loanable funds is steadily inasing at the financial centres, while at Chicago, Cinnati and other central points in the West the money market is reported quiet and moderately easy. The drain southward and to the interior generally has at the drain southward and to the interior generally has at the same time diminished to inconsiderable proportions, which the return flow more than neutralizes, as was shown by last week's bank statement. The Treasury is in a comfortable position for meeting its current obligations, the balance in the Sub-Treasury this afternoon being \$77,793,510. Mr. McCulloch we are assured does not mitend to take any action in the way of funding or bor-rowing until the financial question has been discussed in Congress, and as the latter will adjourn in a day or two ime of a character disturbing to monetary affairs. nore than a brokers' market on the Stock with an upward tendency, in anticipation of a quick rise early in January, when a large number of persons who are now engaged in balancing their accounts will be

for a brisk speculative movement, ng as the national bank issues are being made at any other agency being at work to neutralize Tect, there is a powerful engine of inflation in on, which tends more directly towards a rise in the Stock Exchange than to an advance in comies, owing to the disposition of lenders to place their r at call in preference to employing it in discounting commercial paper or other temporary investments not of a speculative nature. We are opposed to a furion of the currency, unless so far as it may be temporarily necessary to enable the Treasury to meet its obligations; but the finances of the country are in such a ney market, and consequently cannot afford to con-tthe currency, for a long time to come, to any materia nwhile seventy millions of new national es will have been added to the circulation—the thus far issued being only two hundred and thirty millions—and Mr. McCulloch in his report esti-mates that there is likely to be a deficit in the present which, together with the fact that about twelve hundred millions of maturing obligations will have to be provided for during the next three have to be provided for during the next three years, is somewhat discouraging and postpones the resumption of specie payments indefinitely. The nation must, however, keep this last steadily in view, as we are sure the present Secretary of the Treasury will, and it is encouraging to find that the resolution of Mr. Alley, in the House of Representatives yesterday, concurring in the Secretary's views, was almost unanimous ly assented to by the rest of the House. With such extensive combined with care groundy and good states. combined with care, economy and good statesmanship, we may find ourselves in a position to return to the hard cash basis in ten years, which, if done, will be a great achievement and a source of genuine national pride, which the world at large cannot fail to respect. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as fol-

lows:-	
Total receipts	73,869
Daumanta 2.7	40: aa1
Balance	43.000
	21,000
Gold certificates 3	00,600
The dividend of the Metropolitan National Ba	nk of
this city is always sent free of government toy	
A despatch to Wells, Fargo & Co., dated San Fran	cisco,

the week ending December 15 amounted to \$62 8.2 being an increase over the receipts for the same

The grading on the Western Pacific Railroad, California, has been suspended, it is said, in consequence of the work being far in advance of the reception of the iron. contract has been made with Eastern manufacturers eight thousand tons. One locomotive and sixteen

The following comparative statement shows the aver-age condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia

banks for the past and pro	vious week:-	
	Dec. 11.	Dec. 18.
Capital \$	14,442,350	\$14,642,150
Loans	45,598,327	45,598,293
Spacio	896,141	937,333
	16,074,714	16,557,391
	34,310,272	34,272,551
Circulation	7,123,240	7,141,389

The total value of imports at Boston for the week ending December 15 was \$634,361, against \$277,618 during the corresponding week in 1864. Total since January 1, \$28,074,500. Average amount per week, \$561,480. The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending December 15, including specie, was \$139,955, against \$430,290 for the corresponding week in 1864.

The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasu-

rer in Boston, at the close of business, December 16, was \$9,525,406 49, an increase of \$2,225,749 22, as compared with the close of the preceding week.

The following figures show the coal traffic over the

last:-	
Coal transported to Dec. 14	Tone. 83,679 108,320
Decrease this year	24,641 Navies-

tion Coal Trade for the we	ok ending Thursday, Decem	ber
		ME.
This week	16,	
Increase		384
Increase	18,0	260
American securities wer	e queted in London, on t	he
6th inst, as follows:— United States 6-20 yrs. 18 Virginia 5 per cent. Do. 6 per cent. Atlantic and Great Wester mort., 1880, 7 per cent. Do. 2d mort., 1881, 7 per Do. Pennsylvania, 1st m Do. do., 2d mort., 1882. Eric shares, \$100 (all paid) Do. scrip debentures, 6; Illinois Central 6 per cent, Do. 7 per cent, 1875. Do. \$100 shares (all paid) Marjietta and Cincinnati R Pansma Railroad, 2d mort.	48 a 5 a 6 a 6 a 7 a 8 a 6 a 7 a 8 a 6 a 7 a 8 a 7 a 7 a 8 a 7 a 7 a 8 a 7 a 7	1718 116
per cent, convertible	84 a 81	
Do. \$50 shares	nort., 1881, 6 p. c. 74 a 7	

At the open board at one o'clock Cleveland and Pittsburg was active and rose to 88%. Toledo advanced to 112, Reading 107%. The rest of the market remained the second and rather dull. At the half-past two session of the regular board a much better feeling prevailed and prices were in the ascendant, Erie, Michigan Southern and Pittsburg being supecially strong. The latter acted as if under manipulation for a fresh rise.

New York 200 US6's 5.20c. oc2 1035, 600 do. ... 23 color 8 color 100 sha Erie Rr. ... 93% 1500 US6's 5.20c. oc2 1035, 600 do. ... 24 call 03% 2500 US6's 5.20c. oc2 1035, 600 do. ... 25 color 8 color New York Stock Exchange. Degrapher 19, 1865.

200 do. 75% 100 Pitts, FW& CRR 105%
THIND BESSION—2:30 P. M.
\$10000 US6's, 81, reg 103 1000 shs Erie RR 94%
2000 do. 103% 100 Erie RR pref. 85%
2000 US6's, 5 20c, 62 103% 900 do 94%
2000 US6's, 5 20c, 65 100% 1000 Reading RR 107
15000 US5's, 10 40cou 92% 600 do. 107%
64000 TyN, 73-10, 2ds 97% 200 do. 107%
35000 Missouri 6's. 77 500 do. 309 107
10000 do. 530 77 1200 Mich Soknii RR 76
20000 Am gold. 330 146 500 do. 76%
10000 do. 330 145% 500 do. 76%
2000 shs Cumb Upref 44% 2500 Cleve& Pitts RR 89
50 Quick M'g Co. 40% 500 do. 80%
300 do. 41 600 do. 90%
400 N Y Cent RR 30 96 500 Chic & N W 36%
400 N Y Cent RR 94 200 Chic & N W pref 62%
500 do. 94% 400 Cleve & Tol RR 113
1000 do. 94% 500 Chic & R I RR 108%
200 do. 94% 500 Chic & R I RR 108%
200 do. 94% 500 Chic & R I RR 108%
200 do. 320 94 200 do. 108

TUESDAY, Dec. 19-6 P. M.
BREADSTUFFS.—Receipts, 2,435 bbls. flour, 418 bags corn meal, 9,827 bushels corn and 2,975 do. oats. corn meal, 9,827 bushels corn and 2,975 do oats. The market for State and Western flour was dull and heavy for all brands, and some qualities were fully 5c, lower. The sales were about 6,000 bbls., at our rovised quotations subjoined. Southern flour was also dull and beauty the sales were about 360 bbls. Cauadian flour was in moderate demand, but prices for some grades were a shade in buyer/sgfavor. The sales were about 360 bbls. Rye flour was quiet and unchanged. A moderate inquiry prevailed for corn meal and prices were

rate inquiry prevailed for corn meal and prices were
firmer. We note sales of 400 bbls. Brandywine at \$4 65.
We quote:-
Superfine and Western flour
Extra State 8 00 a 8 16
Choice State 8 20 a 8 45
Common to medium extra Western 8 00 a 8 40
Extra round hoop Ohio 8 40 a 8 90
Western trade brauds 9 00 a 9 85
Common Southern 8 75 a 9 75
Fancy and extra do 9 80 a 15 00
Common Canadian 8 05 a 8 35
Good to choice and extra 8 40 a 11 00
Rye flour (superfine) 5 40 a 6 25
Corn meal, Jersey 4 25 H -
Corn meal, Brandywine 4 50 a 4 65
Corn meal, Brandywine, puncheons24 00 a 24 50
-The demand for wheat was very moderate, and prices
were a trifle lower. The sales were about 35,000 bushels
at \$2 40 for new amber State, \$1 70 a \$1 82 for Mil-
waukee club, and \$1 68 a \$1 82 for Chicago spring. The
manne and and de an a de on tot cuttago abring. The

Woot.—The market remains very dull and the man-necturers—or the f w who are in town—manifest no in-clination to purchase, and the most of the sales are lots a cited up at a bargain. The sales are only about 80,000 ounds New York State, Ohio and Michigan fleece within he range of 60c. a 70c.

EUROPE.

Our Paris and Gibraltar Correspondence.

THE SCHOFIELD SCARE IN PARIS

English View of the Hopelessness of Maximilian's Cause.

GRAVENESS OF THE CHILEAN CRISIS

Serious Consequences Awaiting the Jamaica Authorities.

Counting the Cost of War Between England and America. &c.

Our Paris Correspondence. PARIS, Dec. 5, 1865.
Excitement about the Arrival of General Schofield—The General—The Great Exhibition—Marriage in High Life—The "Little Joker" at Baden and Homburg, de. The arrival of Major General Schofield in Paris has caused an unusual excitement in diplomatic and political circles. Among "outsiders" it seems to be acknowledged and

taken for granted that he has come here upon a special mission from the President, and the guilty feeling which exists relative to Mexico and which, like the thief, makes them "fear each bush and officer," immediately suggests that it is to demand a settlement of the Mexican question that General Schofield has come here. If so he comes most inopportunely, as a drawing of the Mexican bonds is to take place in a few days, and his arrival has already had the effect to breed a small panic on the Bourse, where everything Mexican is now in a very ticklish condition. The governmental organs are whistling to keep their own courage, and that of the people in general, up. The Monitour has not noticed the arrival of the General, but the Constitutionnel of this

mission. This afternoon the General, in company with Mr. Motloy, Minister to Austria, dined with the American Minister, Mr. Bigelow.

If it has not been already done, Congress will be called upon at an early day for an appropriation for expenses attending the American representation at the great exhibition of 1867. As yet no appropriation has been made, and without it it is not likely that the United States will be represented in a manner which will alled upon at an early day for an appropriation for expenses attending the American representation at the great exhibition of 1867. As yet no appropriation has been made, and without it it is not likely that the United States will be represented in a manner which will be ofeany service to its industrial interests. At the last exhibition here American exhibitors sent over their goods on their own account, and the result was a general unsystematic jumble of specimens, which conveyed no particular idea of the peculiar characteristics of our aris and industry. At the coming exhibition Dr. Beckwith, the general commissioner here, proposes a radeal change in the system. The best class of exhibitors will not go to the trouble and expense of forwarding their goods. The commissioner proposes that they shall be sent at the expense of the government, and that it then being a government affair, the agent at New York shall have the direction of rejecting or accepting articles offered, with the object of getting together only a representative exhibition of types of your peculiar manufactures and produce. These Mr. Beskwith has divided into ten groups and insety five classes, wich will embrace everything in manufacture, art or production peculiar to the United States. These, arranged with skill, will give Europeans an excellent idea of American production, and tend still further to correct the idea, which has been somewhat shaken by the events of our war, but which still lingers in the general European brain, that you are a nation of savages, or at least only on the verge of civilization. This ignorance of the United States as a country is really wonderful. Even among educated people the term "American" is held to embrace citizens of all the countries on the Northern or Southern continent; and I have frequently had presented to me gentlemen from Peru, Chile or Mexico "as countrymen of mine," and repeatedly saked if I were acquainted with others residing in Cuta, Brazil or Patagonia, and excited no little surprise when I confe

sand, and Petiof, the great bijuatier, has received orders for the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand francs more.

Gentlemen, and ladies, too (for I have even seen American ladies tempting the fickle goddess there), who feared that their "little game" at Baden-Baden was to be stopped next year, as it has been said it would, by the expiration of the lease, may reassure themselves. The Grand Duke of the grand little duchy of Baden, who derives his principal revenue from the gaming tables there, is not yet prepared to excribe money to morals, and so is going to give M. Benazet another seven years lease. Baden will, therefore, be as attractive as ever next aummer, although Homburg has taken away a great deal of its custom of late years. At Homburg the resilette is played with but a single zero, and the trente of quarante with a demireful, which the initiated in the games will readily understand to be a great advantage. Baden, however, has one decided advantage over Homburg. The river Oos runs by the former, and in some places it is deep enough for a desperate and runse player when he has failed to break the bank, and, broken himself, to drown himself in, while at Homburg he is obliged to fall back upon powder and built which is more expensive and makes an osiler

Our Gibraltar Correspondence

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 23, 1865.

Removal of the Cholera Orden—A Refund for an Oliver—The Reign of Pleasure Restored, &c.

I informed you some weeks ago of the happy deliverance of this city from the fearful epidemic cholera that ance of this city from the fearful epidemic cholers that prevailed among us for so long a time, of the issue of cloan bills of health and the grateful celebration in our churches. To-day all are rejoicing at the removal of the cordon, imposed by the Spanish government, at the com-mencement of the epidemic, between Gibraltar and

be removed within five or ten days after the issue of clean bills of health from the port. Yet, notwithstand-ing the facts, that for about three weeks or more, our clean bills of health from the port. Yet, notwithstanding the facia, that for about three weeks or more, our city has been in a perfectly healthy condition, while, at the same time, the cholors was racing fearfully in all the principal cities of Spain, we have been obliged to submit to the condon and remain literally prisoners on the rock. The absurdity of putting on the cordon when both places were suffering from the same affliction naturally roused a spirit of rotalization on this side, and a second cordon prevented the entrance of our considerate neighbors to Gibraliza. One Spanish gentleman, ignorant of this new barrier, and considering the epidemic at an end in Gibraliar, passed the Spanish cordon, and to his great surprise and indignation encountered another, equally strong and powerful to reast his admission here. There was no remedy for so desperate a case but submission. Disowned alecach barrier, he was forced to "camp out" between the two, and it is devoutly to be hoped that he found two strong ropes, guarded by sentinels, conducive to health and strength while living under canvas.

This morning the governors of Gibraliar and Algeeiras met between the two ropes, which were then formally removed, and the "patient waiters" on both sides speedity availed themselves of their new freedom to pass and repass at pleasure. Long parted families were reunited, relatives, friends, and even acquaintances embraced each other, untering their metual congratulation, and the hearty "Thank God" of the English was mingled with the equally fervent "Graciae d Dios" of the Spanish. Carriages conveying parties of pleasure, the huntsman with his hounds, officers equipped for the chase, and the gaily dressed pedestrians, all combined to give it the appearance of a gala day.

Our new Governor, Sir Richard Airey, entertained the Governor of Algeeiras and staff at his residence. Altogether it was a day long to be remembered in Gibraliar.

The Mexican Question.

ENGLISH OFFICEN OF THE HOPELESNESS OF MAXIMILIAN'S CAUSE—PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S INPLEXIBLE ADDIERENCE TO THE MONROE DOOTRINE—THE

MILIAN'S CAUSE—PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S INPLEXIBLE ADHERENCE TO THE MORROE DOOTRINE—THE
ABANDONMENT OF MEXICO BY MAXIMILIAN ONLY
AN AFFAIR OF TIME, ETC.

[From the London News, Dec. 4.]
It is easy to understand the susceptibility of the French
government in all that relates to Mexican affairs. More
than sufficient cause for extreme anxiety may be found
in the actual condition of affairs in the Emperor Maximilian's imaginary dominions. Every French and every
English mail from the Gulf brings home to the front page
of the Montleur accounts of the complete pacification of
the country, of the loyal enthusiasm of the people, and
of fresh successes by Marshal Bazaine's army, which appear somewhat inconsistent with the repeated assurances
of the total dispersion of the republican guerilas and the
loyful acceptance of a ready made paternal government
from Europe by a people too long disunited and
distracted by demestic anarchy and oppression. No
one seems to know precisely the full strength of Marshal
Bazaine's army of occupation, or of the Austrian and
Beigian auxiliary legions; it seems tolerably clear that,
dispersed as they are over an immense range of territory
from occan to occan, they really command the intermittent submission of a few centres only, leaving immense
intervening spaces under what remains of the republican
government or under none. The French, Austrian and
Beigian forces are perpetually command the intermitent submission when the more than the desperation of
unequal numbers; yet by every mail it is announced in
Paris that the work of pacification is accomplished.
It would be impertiuent to inquire how the work
of pacification would go on if the country were
left to pronounce upon its own destinies without the mediation of a foreign army. With all his troops,
it does not appear that the French Commander-in-Chief
has yet been able to keep the roads permanently open or
safe between the coast and the capital. He has, it is
said, driven Junez across the frontier; let de spirit of
Junez Irvedias a

United States by monarchical principles and institutions, was a tempting prospect to the imagination of a young Princess of exalted aims and aspirations. That to be supreme in Mexico should appart to a proud and sensitive nature a higher and happier destiny than to be a secondary personage in Europe is conceivable; but such a nature must have suffered terrible disappointment and disgust in changing the dream for the reality of a Mexican throne. Historians will almost refuse to believe that an Austrian Prince could have been persuaded by a foreign sovereign, the victorious enemy of his House and country, to be dragged through all those transactions that marked the origin of the Mexican empire, and all the petty daily humilations which belong to dependence and insolvency. For up to the present hour the Mexican Emperor has subsisted not only on the Emperor. Napoleon's subsidies in troops, but on his subsidies in crops, but on his subsidies in crops, but on his subsidies in troops, but on his subsidies in only paid its way thus far by loans and by advances from its French protectors. One wond suppose that the pride of an Austrian Prince must have suffered as often as he was obliged to threaten to abdicate in order to obtain a fresh donation from his patron. The part of the patron has not been much more digitified; nor is it likely to prove much more successful than that of the client. A Mexican empire would never have been thought of but fer the civil war that sent the great American republic in human. While the Union was convulsed by that termendous struggle the aggression upon Mexico went fravely on, and we know not what further occupation and prover, but Mexicon fight begins to look serious; the more arrived of a distinguished American general in Parti is remarked with bomeliant jike conternation in the temi-oficial journals.

The French powernment, in its usual ostrich fashion, habitually and carsfully suppresses severything that is disagreeable or inconvenient in Mexican affairs. It sells to go the more republ

The Chilean Question.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION—PRIVATERING PREVAILING—SPANISH HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND.
[Madrid (Dec. 3) correspondence London Times.]
With thinking men the situation begins to look grave,
and I see growing signs of considerable uneasures. It
would, in their opinion, seem sheer madness for Spain
that war should be thought of at all in the present disorder of her Guances, and in the general political and
administrative disorganization of the country; madness
more uspardonable that war should be contemplated at
80 great a distance against an enemy so uttorfy out of

The Jamaies Outbreak,
GRAYE CONSEQUENCES HANGING OFER THE COLOMIAL AUTHORITIES.
[London (Dec. 5) correspondence Manchester Guardian.]
I have just learned, from what I believe to be excellent authority, that government will not attempt to defend the atrocities practised in Jamaica in the suppression of the miserable outbreak there. About the scandaious violation of law by Governor Eyre and his subordinates, in the seizure, deportation and hanging of Mr.
Gordon, there is among legal authorities no second
opinion; and I think you will find that I am not mista
ken when I say that the gravest consequences are considered as impending over the civil and military functionar es implicated in this and other sangulnary acts,
consequences from which nothing short of a bill of indemnity can relieve them, if such a bill can be obtained.
Explanations have been demanded by the Colonial Office,
and upon the return of the answers to them I think you
will find that a royal commission of inquiry into the
whole of the late tragical events and into the general
condition of the island will be issued without waiting for
Parliament to assemble.

BRITISH THEGRY AND PRACTICE CONTRASTED.
[From the Paris Sicele, Dec. 2.]

Our readers remember the declamations of the English
papers against Pres dent Johnson for not commuting the
sentence of death passed upon Wirz, the jailer of Andersonvill' prison. We have now the balance sheet of
British clemency in Jamaira. The last mail gives us two
thousand executions, two hundred of which took place
summarily upon information supplied by a negre boy of
sixteen fastened to the stirsip of the English commander. Two thousand necroes shot or hanged! Let us
hope that this will be contradicted. Unfortunately there
will still remain a sofficient number of victims to show
in what manner the English authorities understand the
claims of mercy.

lish condition. The pretenmental organa are windsting to keep their own course, and that of the popular of the Austral and the of the General, but the Constitutions of the General Chelefol had come here upon a mission from the control of the General Chelefol had come here upon a mission from the control of the General Chelefol had come here upon a mission from the control of the General Chelefol had come here upon a mission from the control of the General Chelefol had come here upon a mission from the control of the Chelefol had come here upon a mission from the control of the control tron-clads. What are we doing? Preparing a Reform bill and budget, writing despatches, prosecuting our Fenians, and preparing a rod for the people who suppressed the negro rising in Jamaica. Now, the Americans have the means of putting in movement one of the largest and finest armics, as far as affects and men are concerned, the world has eer een; and in the face of \$\vert_i\$. Canada would not be defensible. But for aggressive purposes, without naval supremacy, their army would be of little or no use beyond their continent. And as each nation believes its own first and naval system is the best, we act on the belief that in naval operations generally we would gain a supremacy, even though we failed in isolated cases. War would mean an utter ruin of commerce; but we believe see could stand the pressure better than America, which is staggering under the load of her financial difficulties. War would stop immigration, which would be of no consequence to us, but of enormous importance to America. War would effectually dispose of Mexico. War would test the reality of the submission of the South, and determine whether the Confederate chiefs and generals who are now returning to political life, will rosustate the contest with the hated Yankee which they carried on in the field, and rather live under the rule of the North than fight for the liberation of the South by the side of foreign auxiliaries. But war would be to both countries an accursed thing, a fruitless gratification of evil passions, if it were deliberately forced on either nation by the arrogance and blind, unreasoning pride of the other. It must be avoided at the sacrifice of anything but the national honor, and that neither America nor Great Britain is likely to make.

Skating.

JACK PROST GONE BACK ON HIS ADMIRERS. It would seem that something had annoyed the officials connected with the weather office. Perhaps there has been a change of hands, the old ones being discharged, it is certain they are acting most disgracefully there, and deserve an overhauling. Up to Sunday night business

it is certain they are acting most disgracefully there, and deserve an overhauling. Up to Sunday night business was transacted properly, and not even the most fastidious could find fault with the officials, but on Monday night an unaccountable change took place, which has given unusual dissatisfaction.

The ponds in the neighborhood of our city, which were in such ine condition on Saturday and Sunday, bridged with the opalescent ice, o'er which the myriad skaters skimmed, offored now no footing to the animated crowd. The ice is half thawed and is covered with a thick layer of water most annoying to boboid. Large numbers visited the Park, lakes and adjacent ponds yesterday morning only to find them unskatable. The snow of Monday inorving, with the damp heavy atmosphere of the evening of that day, had done their work, and the sport is put a stop to for a short time.

Breake of this description in the skating season are of no infrequent occurrence, and this is more especially the case when the season commences as early as it did this year, therefore skaters need not feel too much agrieved. Murky weather cannot last forever, and a heavy frost before this week is over will assuredly repay them for a little indulgence to the clerk of the office referred to. If anything could induce the officials to alter their course hundreds would place their purpose at their disposal, but it is much to be deplored that, very unlike office holders in the virtuous city of New York, they are not to be bribed into a betrayal of their trust. The wretched countenances of anticipant skaters may, however, move them, and before Christinus there is little doubt but that the ice will again crackle beneath their feet, and a general and continued good time be had by all lovers of the sport.

Retirond Disasters.

ACTION FOR TEN THOUSAND BOLLARS AGAINST THE NEW YORK AND ERIE BAILWAY COMPANY. SUPRBUS COURT—CIRCUIT. Before Judge Mullen.

John O. Robinson vs. the Erie Railway Company .- On John O. Robinson et. the Erric Indianay Company.—On the afternoon of Toesday, March 14, 1865, the Buffalo and Erie express train from New York, when about two miles from the Susquehanna depot, was thrown off the track, in consequence, it is said, of a broken rail. Two of the passenger cars were completely demolished and between forty and fifty passengers seriously injured. An action has been brought in the Supreme Court by

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court by John O. Robinson, for injuries sustained upon that occasion. The complaint sets forth that defendants contracted to carry and safely convey this plaintiff as a car passenger over their road from New York to Salamanca for the usual fare, and it then became the duty of said defendants to use due and proper care and dilinence that the said plaintiff should be carried safely over the road. Yet the said defendants, not regarding their duty in

reach and invulnerable—an enemy backed by the whole bulk of the South American nations; the benight of madness that we chance of the South American nations; the benight of madness that we have the conduct of their professor, believe the selection of their professor, believe the selection of their professor, believe the conduct of their professor, believe the dealess of their professor, believe the dances of an annicable arrangement? The Spanish government of the selection of the succeptance by that frequency of the succeptance by the formation of an annicable arrangement that free the chances of an annicable arrangement that free the chances of an annicable arrangement that free the chances of the such violent measures are the bare mention of mediation or arbitration, and they allow their navil commander such discretionary powers as may frustrate all the exercises of the European nearestances.

On the other side, the Chileans have taken is allowed the such violent measures against Spanish subjects a would of themselves constitutes accurability, and, although Paraja is not so rach as to open for upon Valparatios before he receives fresh instructions from his government, still he has to a rach as to open for upon Valparatios before he receives fresh instructions from his government, still he has to a rach as to open for upon Valparatios before he receives fresh instructions from his government, still he has to a rach as to open for upon Valparatios before he receives fresh instructions from his government, still he has to a rach as to open for upon Valparatios before he receives fresh instructions from his government, at the structure of the sease. Protestoring has beginness of open were all to such a received free sease of the seas

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Brunklades - Marcalys - On Monday, November 20, by the Rev. Dr. Chauncey, Mr. Marris Michelandes to Marr Alice, daughter of the late Cyrus Metcalfe, all of the city.

MANY ALION, daughter of the late Oyrus motorio, at this city.

Pourmoton—Turner.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, De-cember 19, by the Rev. H. A. Spalard, Robert C. Pour-thoton to Almura E., eldost daughter of John Turner, of Brooklyn,

Winters.—Demond.—On Thursday, December 14, by the Rev. George J. Geer, Mr. Louis F. Winters to Rosa-lik F., daughter of Joseph T. Desmond, and grand daugh-ter of Elias L, Philip, late of this city.

Birth.
Somerenence.—On Saturday, December 16, Mrs. D.
A. Schierenence of a son.

Died.

Burke.—On Monday, December 18, Frances Estella Burke, aged 3 years and 2 months, only child of William J. and the late Mary Ann Burke.

Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at Moclock, from 302 East Broadway.

Borden.—On Tuesday, December 19, David Gilbare Borden, aged 1 year, 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at half-past one o'clock, from 82 Mulherry street.

attend the funeral at Dail-past one o'clock, from 52 Mul-berry street.

Bolam.—On Monday, December 18, at Bergen, N. J.,
MILIAM Bolam, son of Charles and Catharine Bolam,
aged 4 years, 7 months and 9 days.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited te
attend the funeral, from No. 1 West View avenue, South
Bergen, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.
BRADFORD.—At his residence, West Koxbury, Mass.,
on Tuesday, December 18, NAMUEL D. BRADFORD, aged 70

on Tuesday, December 18, Samuel D. Bradford, aged by years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the Unitarian church, West Roxbury. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

Garon.—Suddenly, or Tuesday, December 19, Charles Carson.—Suddenly, or Tuesday, December 19, Charles Carson., ag d 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Corinthian Lodge, No. 488, Park Lodge, No. 516, and of sister lodges, F. and A. M., the members of Zetland Chapter, R. a. M., that of New York Lodge No. 5, A. P. A., and of the Ancient Order of Forrestera, are respectfully taylied to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 556 West Thirty-sixth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Marble Connetery for interment.

The members of Cornthian Lodge, No. 488, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge from on Thursday, at half-past twelve o'clock, to pay

afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Marble Cometery for interment. The members of Cornibian Lodge, No. 488, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge room on Thursday, at half-past twelve o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Charles and tribute of respect to our late brother, Charles John Conover, aged 15 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. D. D. Crane, 61 West Touth street, this (Wednesday) evening, at eight o'clock. The remains will be taken to Troy.

Cadmus.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, December 19, Cadmus, and the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Garden and Fourth streets, Hoboken.

Colles, On Tuesday, December 19, the youngest son of Samuel and Helen Goles, aged 11 mouths.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 201 Spring street. The remains will be taken to Greenweed.

Poughkeepele papers please copy.

Clessent.—On Monday ovening, December 15, Anna Louis, second and only daughter of Charles H. and Sarah E. Clement, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 236 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

DODGERREY.—After a short illness, Josh C. DOGGERRY, the beloved son of Fatrick and Ann Jane Bougherty, aged 7 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 Gold street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Excasses.—On Monday, December 18, alers a short 2 days, below the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, and 10 days, late of McGurley's Bridge, county Fermanagh, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her tate residence, 328 Bowery.

Limerick papers please copy.

Gloven.—On Tuesday, Poecember 19, Genone Grant, infant son of Charles S. and Sarak C. Glover, aged 1 year, 5 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Wednesday), at 12 M., from Eighty-fourth street, between First avenue and avenue A.

Hurnann.—At Stamford, Conn. on Tuesday morning, December 19, Asna M., wife of Henry A. Hubbard, and daughter of William Barrison, Esq., o' this oty.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the tuneral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from New York: we Tweety-see enthistreet at 9:30 A. M., 11:30 A. M. and 12:15 P. M. Reursling leave Stamford at 3:30, 3:46 and 0 o'clock P. M.

HEALY,—On Monday, December 13, Jusa A. HEALT, in The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 124 Bowery, without further notice.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 134 Bowery, without further notice.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the life of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, and also Eastern Star